

Recognizing food brands puts preschoolers at risk for obesity

3 May 2017



This is an image of a weight scale. Credit: CDC/Debra Cartagena

Young children who recognize food name brands, such as Lucky Charms, M&M's and Cheetos, often eat unhealthy items that lead to their high body mass index.

The risk of this weight gain, according to a new University of Michigan study, occurs independently of other variables, including family demographics or TV viewing.

The findings also indicate that children often struggle with recalling details about [food](#) brands by misidentifying components with mascots and other fantasy characters that they are exposed to during the preschool years.

U-M researchers sought to determine if food brand recognition alone has any relevance for preschooler weight status, and if family and other variables are the primary sources of being overweight.

The sample of 247 preschoolers, whose average age was 4.5 years, were measured for BMI and

completed recognition and recall indicators for a selection of 30 U.S. food brands.

The most recognized among the brands was Pepperidge Farm Goldfish (96 percent). Since there were three choices of foods to match with each brand logo, the children could get the answer right one-third of the time just by guessing. Even the least recognized brand (SpaghettiOs) was recognized 41 percent of the time, which was significantly greater than the chance rate.

The study showed that [overweight children](#) recognized 10 food items more often than healthy-weight children: M&M's, Cocoa Puffs, Keebler cookies, Pringles potato chips, Rice Krispies, Cap'n Crunch, Coca-Cola, Planter's peanuts, KFC and Hamburger Helper.

McDonald's registered the highest recall percentage (62 percent) among overweight children.

"It is interesting that despite very low recall rates for some foods, recognition rates were still high," said Kristen Harrison, U-M professor of communication studies and the study's lead author.

For example, the Keebler logo was recognized as matching with cookies (as opposed to potato chips or pretzels) by 86 percent of the kids surveyed, but only 1 percent were able to name the [brand](#). On the other hand, recall percentages for other brands (such as McDonald's, M&M's and Pepperidge Farm Goldfish) were relatively high, but still lower than their corresponding recognition rates.

Parent BMI (higher), child race/ethnicity and child vocabulary percentile (lower) were all significantly associated with higher child BMI percentile. Controlling these variables, none of the family behavior variables significantly).

Misattribution of brands often occurred among the

[children](#). Lucky Charms were called "Cheerios with candy," M&M's were called Skittles, Coca-Cola was called Dr. Pepper', McDonald's was called "Old McDonald's," the Pringles logo was called "Mustache Guy," Quaker oatmeal "Hatman Oatmeal," and Cap'n Crunch was identified as both "Captain America" and "Chaplain Crunch."

The study's other researchers were Jessica Moorman, Mericarmen Peralta and Kally Fayhee. The findings appear in the July issue of *Appetite*.

More information: Kristen Harrison et al, Food brand recognition and BMI in preschoolers, *Appetite* (2017). DOI: [10.1016/j.appet.2017.03.049](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2017.03.049)

Provided by University of Michigan

APA citation: Recognizing food brands puts preschoolers at risk for obesity (2017, May 3) retrieved 13 November 2019 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-05-food-brands-preschoolers-obesity.html>

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